

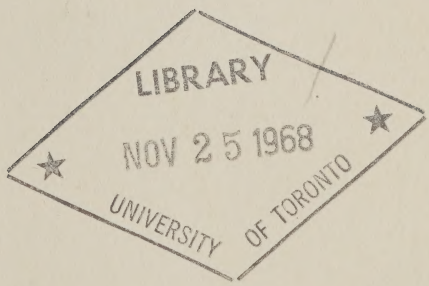
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Report of the
SECRETARY OF STATE
OF CANADA

for the year ended
MARCH 31, 1967





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Introduction

With the coming into force on October 1, 1966, of the Government Organization Act, 1966, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67, c. 25, the duties, powers and functions of the Secretary of State are substantially altered.

Heretofore, the Secretary of State was also the Registrar General of Canada. By this Act, a separate department of the Registrar General is created with functions and duties as set out in sections 8 and 9 of the Act.

The Secretary of State under the provisions of section 34 and 42 of the Government Organization Act, 1966, has responsibility for

- (a) citizenship;
- (b) elections;
- (c) State ceremonial, the conduct of State correspondence and the custody of State records and documents;
- (d) the encouragement of the literary, visual and performing arts, learning and cultural activities; and
- (e) libraries, archives, historical resources, museums, galleries, theatres, films and broadcasting.

The statute, further, puts the control, management and administration of the National Museum of Canada, the administration of the Canadian Citizenship Act and of the Public Archives Act under the Secretary of State.

The Under Secretary of State, in addition to his responsibility in respect to the operations of the Citizenship and Citizenship Registration Branches, the Bureau for Translations, the National Museum, the Education Support Branch, the Ceremonial, Protocol and the Parliamentary Returns Branch, and the National Arts Centre, advises the Minister on matters of policy coordination in the fields of the visual and performing arts, broadcasting, films, publishing, archives, libraries, historical resources and in relation to the programmes of the Centennial Commission.

The re-allocation of duties, powers and functions in the terms of the Government Organization Act, 1966, is reflected in the contents of this report.

Citizenship Branch

The continuing role of the branch is the development of inter-group and inter-regional understanding throughout Canada and encouragement, at the local level, of fuller participation by all ethnic groups in community activities.

Midway through the year, the branch and its functions were transferred to the Department as part of the reorganization which separated the Government's Immigration and Citizenship programmes, and placed the former in the new Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Activities of the branch were focussed in nine programme areas: immigrant integration, language instruction, multi-ethnic activities, Indian integration, bicultural relations, human rights, youth services, travel and exchange and citizenship development.

Services of the branch were extended and strengthened by the opening of new field offices in Rouyn, Halifax, St. John's and Fort William.

Immigrant integration, language instruction and citizenship development

The division of functions between the two departments places responsibility with Manpower and Immigration for the economic integration of immigrants, and with the Secretary of State for their social and cultural integration in the greater Canadian community. The two departments share in research studies in the problems of integration.

Language classes are being continued by the branch and were increased in number during the year to keep pace with the growth of immigration. In cooperation with provincial departments of education, local school boards and voluntary agencies, language instruction was extended to cater for persons in special categories, such as housewives and shift workers, and intensive summer courses were arranged for newly arrived immigrants.

Basic information for immigrants preparing themselves for a new life in Canada is the subject of a series of booklets and pamphlets produced by the branch. New and revised editions of some publications were prepared during the year and a total of 147,364 publications were distributed.

Special classes in citizenship for new Canadians were conducted in a number of centres under local boards of education. The White Paper on Immigration was widely studied and briefs have been sent from a number of bodies to the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Immigration.

Multi-ethnic activities

The relationship of the branch with various ethnic groups in Canada was strengthened and their activities were greatly stimulated by pre-Centennial and Centennial activities. As one example, the Canadian Folk Arts Council carried forward the organization of a network of provincial, regional and local Folk Arts Councils. Under their auspices, colourful festivals, involving some 35,000 people and embracing most ethnic groups in the country, were held in major centres. Several performing arts groups, chosen for their artistic merit, presented a diversified programme on Parliament Hill in Ottawa in celebration

of Dominion Day. The branch collaborated in the selection of the performing groups and contributed to the cost of transportation and accommodation in Ottawa.

At the initiative of the Canadian Folk Arts Council, supported and assisted by the branch, the Centennial Commission and a number of municipal authorities, exchanges of folk arts groups between communities were arranged.

The branch keeps in close touch with the interests and activities of all ethnic groups through the more than 200 ethnic newspapers and periodicals in over 30 languages published in Canada. These afford a valuable resource when articles and papers are being prepared for official publications.

By the end of the fiscal year, work was in an advanced stage on Centennial editions of *The Canadian Family Tree* and *Les Rameaux de la Famille Canadienne*. A film is in production which will pay tribute to the contribution of ethnic streams to the enrichment of Canadian life and the development of the country.

Indian Integration

In its work in this field, the branch is increasingly concerned to assist the transition of Indian population from reserves to urban communities. Close working relations have been established with the Indian and Métis Friendship Centres. There has been an increase in the number of these centres and the grants made to them totalled to just under \$100,000 for the year.

The branch has developed close links with other government agencies and with voluntary organizations concerning Indian needs and provides information to Indians, where and how to seek help for the solution of their social and organizational problems. New and energetic leaders have become active in the past year in Indian organizations, notably in the Quebec Indian Association and the Alberta Native Federation.

In preparation for Centennial year, a number of Indian festivals, pow-wows and conferences were held. The Indian Centennial Advisory Committee, on which the branch is represented, recommended projects to the Centennial Commission for financial support.

Bicultural Relations

Officers of the branch initiated, or promoted, programmes with voluntary organizations in Quebec, New Brunswick, and northern Ontario, involving large numbers of French-speaking and English-speaking groups.

In Sudbury and Quebec City, the department worked closely with l'Alliance canadienne in an exchange of students between Quebec and Ontario. Support was given to Le Centre des Jeunes de Sudbury for a bilingual National Camp, which provided a forum for youth from across the country. Field officers of the branch were consulted by the University of Alberta in planning the "French Canada Week" and the "Second Century Week." Financial support was given to l'ACELF for the week-long annual congress of the organization in Regina, where an exchange of fifty representatives from major Canadian universities took place.

Human Rights

In preparation for the observance of the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, the department was represented in a consulting capacity on

planning committees. Field officers engaged actively in creating greater public awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including activities marking the 18th anniversary of the Declaration. In cooperation with the United Nations Association of Canada, plans were made to encourage year-round programmes on Human Rights, under the auspices of many organizations with which representatives of the branch maintain a close relationship. Numerous workshops, seminars and conferences were held through the year, on the initiative of many leading provincial and local bodies.

Youth Services

The role of the branch in Youth Services is being greatly expanded and representatives participated with voluntary agencies in the development of a large number of important undertakings. These included national programmes of the YMCA and YWCA and young-adult community projects.

The establishment of the Company of Young Canadians and the introduction of its volunteers into Canadian communities has brought field representatives into a new consultative relationship. The department took part in the work of the organizing committee and contributed to the first training session for volunteers in Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

Assistance was given towards the development of youth groups and programmes, including the Canadian Indian Youth Council, the Canadian Political Youth Council and the United Nations Interprovincial Youth Seminar, to be held at Expo '67.

Travel and Exchange

Travel and exchange has excited wide interest and, under the impetus of Centennial year, this programme will be greatly expanded. In cooperation with the Centennial Commission, evaluation studies were conducted of travel and exchange projects. The conclusion reached is that, after 1967, the activity should be brought under the administration of the Citizenship Branch.

The objective is the strengthening of Canadian unity and identity, and the programmes comprise those administered jointly by federal and provincial governments and those administered by voluntary agencies. An inventory of programmes by voluntary groups, compiled in the course of the study, fills a 300 page volume.

It is proposed to concentrate on projects with a high educational impact which afford good opportunities for inter-group activities. Further study will be given to the feasibility of encouraging and assisting comparable international exchanges.

Citizenship Registration Branch

During the calendar year 1966, a total of 60,852 people were granted Canadian citizenship, and 59,224 Canadian citizens applied for citizenship certificates as proof of their status. This volume of applications is similar for the past two years.

The number of permanently established Courts of Canadian Citizenship was increased from ten to thirteen with the addition of Courts in Halifax, N.S., and Regina, Sask., for their respective provinces, and in Sudbury, Ont. The Court in Regina operates a sub-office in Saskatoon, Sask., in order to cater for applicants in that area. The other locations where Citizenship Courts, permanently staffed, are in operation are Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Smaller offices are located at Brampton, St. Catharines, Kitchener and Windsor.

The Court of Canadian Citizenship in Winnipeg, Man., extended its area of operations during the year to include the greater part of the province of Manitoba. The northern area continues to be served by Courts located at Churchill, Lynn Lake, Snow Lake and Thompson.

Several individuals have been designated as Courts in the remote areas of Canada, thus extending Citizenship Registration facilities to persons who would otherwise have to undertake lengthy and expensive travel to major centres in order to have their applications processed. Where departmental facilities are not available, the Courts of the land continue to receive applications, hold hearings and present certificates.

During the year there was an increase in the number of special ceremonies at which Certificates of Citizenship were presented. The Branch and the Courts encourage these ceremonies, which are arranged in cooperation with private voluntary organizations. In this way, prospective applicants are made aware of the process and encouraged to acquire citizenship. The close contact between voluntary organizations and immigrants in their communities is of great assistance in fostering adjustment to the community and helping to prepare applicants for Canadian citizenship.

The Branch has endeavoured to publicize its facilities with a view to encouraging persons who are not Canadians to take steps to become citizens.

TABLE 1—CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION—FOR THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS UNDER CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT

Citizenship Certificates									
Issued to Canadians by:									
Birth.....	18,745	6,801	1,058	1,172	1,439	1,775	2,465	33,455	
Naturalization.....	40,399	11,399	1,366	1,440	1,586	1,683	1,608	59,481	
Marriage.....	10,969	2,566	367	342	375	296	345	15,260	
Domicile.....	18,896	6,213	960	1,142	1,603	1,626	1,535	31,975	
To Remove Doubt.....	136	32	2	2	12	16	16	218	
Resumption.....	191	110	35	47	98	285	298	1,064	
Replacements.....	2,113	7,562	1,478	2,322	2,881	4,843	3,747	24,946	
Miniatures.....	26,002	187,672	45,234	47,913	47,384	49,570	49,210	452,985	
TOTAL ISSUED.....	117,451	222,355	50,500	54,380	55,378	60,096	59,224	619,384	
Granted to British:									
Adults.....	18,141	39,101	9,100	8,785	9,001	9,442	9,898	103,468	
Minors.....	2,221	8,458	2,278	2,383	2,295	2,509	2,793	22,937	
Adopted or Legitimated.....	67	162	20	57	98	116	6	526	
TOTAL BRITISH.....	20,429	47,721	11,398	11,225	11,394	12,067	12,697	126,931	
Granted to Alien:									
Adults.....	166,131	258,505	49,002	44,944	40,942	39,540	36,354	635,418	
Minors.....	20,742	60,390	11,276	12,637	11,190	11,512	11,395	139,142	
Adopted or Legitimated.....	187	1,063	122	303	365	369	11	2,420	
Reacquisition of Status.....	5,048	2,083	282	359	443	355	395	8,965	
TOTAL ALIEN.....	192,108	322,041	60,682	58,243	52,940	51,776	48,155	785,945	
TOTAL GRANTED.....	212,537	369,762	72,080	69,468	64,334	63,843	60,852	912,876	
GRAND TOTAL.....	329,988	592,117	122,580	123,848	119,712	123,939	120,076	1,532,260	
Miscellaneous									
Retention.....	936	565	108	143	195	324	278	2,549	
Registration of Birth Abroad.....	18,494	25,161	5,053	5,708	6,565	6,342	6,644	73,967	
Extension.....	—	318	104	115	138	153	208	1,036	
*Loss by Alienation.....	2,391	646	397	542	700	767	596	6,039	
*Renunciation.....	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	
Revocation.....	1,506	20	2	1	—	1	—	1,530	

*Represents only those cases reported to Branch by Posts Abroad (Extensions not issued by Department).

TABLE 2—PERSONS GRANTED CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BY COUNTRY OF FORMER CITIZENSHIP AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, CALENDAR YEAR 1966

Country of former citizenship	Total	Period of Immigration									Born Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966	
Albania.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	01	8	—	—
Argentina.....	56	1	—	—	—	—	7	24	24	—	—
Austria.....	857	16	27	4	1	28	336	401	39	—	5
Belgium.....	704	7	11	2	—	31	213	366	69	—	5
Bolivia.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Brazil.....	38	—	1	—	—	2	2	29	4	—	—
British Countries.....	12,697	14	12	12	45	1,677	3,611	5,839	1,450	36	1
Bulgaria.....	29	1	3	—	—	1	6	7	11	—	—
Chile.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
China.....	1,622	116	11	—	1	23	224	634	568	42	3
Colombia.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Costa Rica.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—
Cuba.....	15	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	8	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	245	2	40	19	—	32	57	57	38	—	—
Denmark.....	815	8	18	3	—	28	171	533	46	1	7
Dominican Republic.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ecuador.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
El Salvador.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Estonia.....	182	—	—	—	—	56	89	34	3	—	—
Finland.....	706	7	69	4	—	11	188	390	33	—	4
France.....	1,106	4	2	2	—	38	340	556	159	4	1
French Guiana.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Germany.....	7,845	9	34	5	—	282	2,815	4,160	527	5	8
Greece.....	2,985	1	5	3	1	22	264	2,001	683	3	2
Guatemala.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Haiti.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	11	—	—
Honduras.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary.....	2,431	1	42	6	—	28	69	1,917	356	10	2
Iceland.....	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
India.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Indonesia.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Iran.....	11	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	7	—	—
Iraq.....	16	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	4	—	—
Ireland.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Israel.....	792	—	—	—	—	3	15	384	389	1	—
Italy.....	10,048	13	16	5	—	233	2,705	5,990	1,067	7	12
Japan.....	88	1	6	3	—	—	12	40	26	—	—
Jordan.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—	—
Laos.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Latvia.....	129	—	1	—	—	39	35	44	9	—	1
Lebanon.....	290	1	1	1	—	4	31	133	119	—	—
Lithuania.....	152	—	8	—	—	67	40	24	10	—	—
Liechtenstein.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg.....	29	—	—	—	—	1	9	19	—	—	—
Mexico.....	24	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	10	—	—
Morocco.....	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	86	—	—
Netherlands.....	5,700	5	10	3	—	376	2,488	2,603	208	2	5
Norway.....	205	6	24	1	1	16	58	81	10	—	8
Panama.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paraguay.....	44	—	1	—	—	1	9	31	2	—	—
Peru.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Philippines.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	26	—	—
Poland.....	2,917	20	153	55	—	401	386	1,184	693	1	24
Portugal.....	1,452	—	—	—	—	—	77	1,054	318	3	—
Romania.....	330	1	19	3	—	12	52	83	157	—	3
Spain.....	261	1	—	—	—	—	34	139	86	—	—
Sweden.....	118	3	19	1	—	4	33	45	2	—	11
Switzerland.....	309	2	5	4	—	6	60	167	63	—	2
Syria.....	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
Tunisia.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Turkey.....	127	—	1	—	—	1	—	59	66	—	—
U.S.S.R.....	988	48	130	29	—	211	272	196	95	—	7
United Arab Republic.....	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	28	—	—
United States.....	1,239	106	90	55	37	160	223	309	198	9	52
Uruguay.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Venezuela.....	37	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	24	1	—
Viet-Nam.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Yugoslavia.....	2,884	—	22	7	—	37	190	1,705	911	8	4
Total.....	60,852	396	781	230	86	3,839	15,142	31,386	8,690	134	168

(¹) Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Education Support Branch

Following the publication in 1965 of the report of the Bladen Commission on the Financing of Higher Education in Canada, the government undertook a review of its grants policy in support of post-secondary education. Ministerial responsibility for coordinating assistance to universities was placed with the Secretary of State.

For the implementation of this programme, the Education Support Branch was created: to establish effective lines of communication among the concerned federal departments and agencies, and between the federal government and provincial departments of education, educational associations and others; to develop a research and information facility covering this area of government policy and to assist in the administration of programmes of federal support for post-secondary education. It is the task of the Branch to keep abreast of trends and developments in the administrative and fiscal aspects of higher education, in order that advice may be given to the government on questions relative to the programmes in this field.

Legislation providing assistance to the provinces for the support of post-secondary education comes into effect at April 1, 1967, and is found in part two of the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act 1967*. This provides for the transfer to each province of a sum equal to one-half of eligible operating costs of post-secondary education as defined by the Act, or of an amount calculated on a per capita basis, in the event that this should prove, in the case of any province, to be the greater amount. For provinces where this latter formula is more beneficial, the amount per capita, established for the first year, is \$15.00 and will rise thereafter by the factor of the increase in eligible national post-secondary educational operating costs.

National Arts Centre

The office of the Co-ordinator of the National Arts Centre, which was established in 1964, has had the responsibility, under the Secretary of State, for planning the architectural design of the Centre, the structure of the future operating agency and the artistic programmes to be developed and presented when the Centre becomes operational.

During the year under review, there were two major developments. The final construction phase began when a contract was awarded by the Department of Public Works on June 16, 1966. The National Arts Centre Act, 1966-67, c. 48, came into effect on July 15, 1966, establishing a Corporation and providing for the appointment of a Board of Trustees. Pursuant to section 4 of the Act, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and nine other members were appointed by Order-in-Council, PC 1966-2273, dated December 1, 1966. The other five members of the Board are the incumbents of the public offices named in the Act. The objects of the Corporation are to operate and maintain the National Arts Centre, to develop the performing arts in the National Capital region and to assist the Canada Council in the development of the performing arts elsewhere in Canada.

Following the formation of the Corporation, the office of the Co-ordinator was phased out and the Board of Trustees at its first meeting on March 8 and 9, 1967, appointed the Co-ordinator as Director of the Centre for a term of five years from April 1, 1967. The Director is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and has the supervision and direction of the work and the staff.

When the Centre is completed at the end of 1968, it will contain a 2,300-seat opera and concert hall, a 970-seat theatre and a 300-seat experimental theatre along with production facilities, dressing rooms and rehearsal rooms for a resident orchestra and theatre companies. The building will also house a restaurant and a café, an exhibition and information area, office space for national performing arts organizations and an underground garage for 900 automobiles.

While continuing the planning of the future artistic programmes of the Centre, the office of the Co-ordinator undertook, during the year, on behalf of the Centennial Commission, the considerable task of developing nationwide tours of 19 Canadian and 3 foreign performing companies. The "Canada Festival Agency" was organized for this purpose and bookings are being made through 1967 which will bring these attractions to audiences in 198 Canadian communities. An extensive tour by the Montreal Symphony Orchestra in France, Switzerland and Belgium was also arranged on behalf of the Department of External Affairs.

National Museum of Canada

The National Museum of Canada now comprises three branches—Human History, Natural History and Science and Technology. Services common to the three branches are concerned with exhibitions, education and information as well as technical and administrative functions.

MUSEUM OF HUMAN HISTORY

Archaeology

Archaeological research was undertaken in the Old Crow River basin in the Yukon, in the Yukon-Tanana Uplands, along the British Columbia coast, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and in northern Manitoba. Field operations included a survey of the Bow River valley between Mt. Eisenhower and Cochrane, Alberta and in the Red Deer drainage north of Cochrane.

Two burial locations in Newfoundland, one at Manuels Head, near St. John's, the other on West Indian Island, near Carmanville, were excavated. Beothuk sites were located and the first "red paint" cemetery to be scientifically recorded in Newfoundland was excavated at Twillingate.

Thirty-one archaeological collections totalling 22,527 specimens and 10 physical anthropological collections totalling 188 specimens are the bulk of material excavated in the past year. The Archaeology Division collections now total approximately 376,000 specimens.

Ethnology

Ethnological research included studies of Eskimo society, mythology and material culture in the Arctic, the culture of the Tête-de-Boule and James Bay Cree, and on Mingan dialect of the Naskapi in the eastern boreal forest. A study of Swampy Cree trapping communities was continued and a research project on the Naskapi culture of St. Augustine neared completion.

Language studies of the Micmac and the Abenaki tribes, ethnobotanical studies of Ojibwa and Algonquin bands and archival studies of the culture histories of the Lac Seul Ojibwas and the Sokokis were conducted. Studies of the Parry Island Ojibwa community and Ojibwa dialect, Malecite language and social changes were continued.

Investigation of the ethnic position of the Pelly River Athapaskans was commenced and language studies were continued on the Chilcotin, Athapaskan, Bella Coola and Gitskan Indians. A study was undertaken on the Nootka traditional texts, toponomy and fishing technology.

Ethnological collections were increased to 27,395 by the addition of 107 specimens. Of particular interest is the Tête-de-Boule canoe and a collection of artifacts from the MacKenzie River region, as well as some Eskimo ivory and bone carvings.

Folklore

General ethnic studies were conducted among Icelandic, Norwegian, Lithuanian, and Japanese groups. Folk songs, folk tales and folk music of the

French Acadians, the Hungarians, the Norwegians, and the Ukrainians were researched. Studies of folk songs of New Brunswick, Indian influence on the Acadian folklore, and secular folk music studies of the Doukhobors were completed.

The folklore collections were increased by 87 tapes and 9,992 manuscript items.

Canadian History

Research was continued on the political, economic and administrative influences on government construction in New France. A study of Lower Canada at the end of the 18th century and beginning of the 19th century was initiated and the study of the Irish Home Movement was continued.

Bibliographical reports on Montreal-Toronto transportation services; a general report for the period 1790-1860; a report on the value of newspapers as a source for the period 1841 to 1867 and an investigation of Quebec potters of the 18th and 19th centuries were done under contract.

There were 108 specimens added to the collection which now numbers 7,008 of which 6,537 are catalogued.

Canadian War Museum

In November 1966, the former Public Archives building on Sussex Drive was acquired by the Canadian War Museum with occupancy scheduled for October 1967.

One of the most interesting artifacts added to the Museums' collections is a model of HMCS "Swansea", a ship of the Royal Canadian Navy during the Second World War. The original BE2C aircraft flown by a British pilot when he shot down a German zeppelin over London in 1916 was also put on display.

Total number of specimens collected to date is 30,861 including many large items such as aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces and other large pieces of military equipment.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Botany

Field expeditions were conducted in Labrador, the Cape Breton Highlands, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, and in the extensive coniferous and mixedwood forest regions. Results of these expeditions have been or will be presented in floristic and monographic reports. Work was also continued on manuals of the mosses of eastern North America and of the vascular plants of Canada, with identification 'Keys'.

During the year 2,897 specimens were obtained as a result from field work of the Herbarium staff.

A total of 9,912 vascular plants and 9,442 cryptogams were mounted or packaged for insertion in the National Herbarium bringing the new totals of mounted specimens to 305,912 and 130,594 respectively. Fifteen new "types" were added to the National Herbarium's collection of vascular type specimens, bringing the new total to 1,942.

Vertebrate Palaeontology

Skeletal remains of mosasaurs, plesiosaurs and the oceanic bird *Hesperornis* were collected along the banks of the Horton River, Northwest Territories. Included in the collection are the previously unknown hind flipper elements of the mosasaur *Plioplatecarpus*, a large marine lizard which fed on squid-like animals; and an anterior portion of the neck of possibly the youngest elasmosaur (long-necked plesiosaur) specimen ever collected.

The "Badlands" of Alberta were studied to determine the relationship between the kinds of dinosaurs that have been collected there and the sediments enclosing their skeletons. Certain varieties of duck-billed dinosaurs were found in brackish water-marsh sediments, while others occurred only in fresh water lake and stream deposits. A research program on fossil vertebrates was conducted to assess the importance and general characteristic peculiarities of dinosaurian faunas in late Cretaceous rocks in western Canada.

Collections now include about 4,700 catalogued specimens of fossil vertebrates. Of special importance was the acquisition of the Horton River vertebrate collection.

Quaternary Zoology

Field work involved collecting Pleistocene vertebrate specimens from various parts of the Yukon Territory. Fossil localities along the Stewart and Old Crow Rivers were examined and a number of bison and mammoth bones were collected—some from silt beneath an ash layer, radiocarbon dated at over 30,000 years ago. Extensive ice mammal collections were made comprising bones mostly of long-horned bison, a small species Horse, and woolly mammoth. Rarer specimens were of the giant moose (*Cervalces*), a large muskox (*Symbos*) caribou, and mountain sheep and mastodon. Fossils which may be from 10,000 to 41,000 years old, included also a large type horse, giant moose, moose, caribou, giant beaver, muskox, wolf or dog, Arctic fox, ground sloth, camel, mastodon, hare and muskrat. Bird and fish fragments, fresh water molluscs and plant remains were also identified from the deposits.

A "flesher" for treating skins made from caribou bone was discovered with bones of ice mammals which could mean that man inhabited the Yukon as long as 40,000 years ago.

This year 160 specimens were added to the previous collection of 650 specimens for a total of 810 quaternary vertebrate specimens. The most important acquisition was the collection from the Yukon Territory.

Mineralogy

Mineral specimens collected included well-formed crystals of nepheline and biotite, and a deposit of sulfosalt mineral, including nine newly described species.

Other projects throughout Canada and parts of the United States included work on deposits of britholite, niocalite, pyrochlore, perovskite, spodumene, fergusonite, columbite, and zirconolite.

Zoology

Major activities in mammology included examination of several thousand specimens of mammals from Alaska, the Yukon and adjacent territories. A paper on a new subspecies of varying lemming, *Dicrostonyx* (Pallas), from the

Yukon Territory (Mammalia, Rodentia) was published. This lemming was found high in the rugged Ogilvie Mountains of the Yukon in an area believed to have been isolated by glaciers more than 10,000 years ago.

The mammal collection totals 34,183 catalogued and 37,000 uncatalogued.

In ornithology a research project aimed at reducing the serious incidence of aircraft-bird collisions was conducted. Fragments of birds involved in 35 accidents in Canada and several European countries were identified.

Field investigations of the species composition and other aspects of the avifauna of the Iron Bridge, Ontario region were conducted and 350 specimens for the bird research collection on local distributions and numbers were collected. Extensions of the known range of about 12 species were also obtained.

Field studies in vertebrate ethology concentrated on the courtship behaviour of the blue grouse in the Bow River Forest Preserve. Anatomical studies were continued on the display structures of the blue grouse, using embalmed specimens. High speed photographic sequences of courtship behaviour in the blue and Franklin's grouse were obtained.

Studies carried out by the curator of herpetology concentrated on obtaining series of amphibians from breeding areas to assess reproductive size in these animals, the size structure of breeding choruses, and the sex ratio at breeding ponds. Collecting during this project added 2,168 specimens in 251 lots as well as data on habitat and breeding periods in the Ottawa district. A particularly fine series of all stages of the Mink Frog, *Rana septentrionalis*, one of our least known frogs, was obtained. The amphibian and reptile collection has now grown to 47,217 adult and immature specimens plus uncounted numbers of larvæ and eggs catalogued as 9,609 lots.

Shore fishes were collected around the coasts of Newfoundland for studies on classification and distribution. Included were the sea raven which can puff itself up like a balloon when disturbed and the iridescent capelin which spawned in silvery hordes upon the shores. Collections of fishes from the Falkland Islands including a flightless steamer duck and a penguin, as well as numerous invertebrates, enriched the museum's holdings.

Collections obtained in Japan included the pinecone-fish which has a light producing organ on its chin and a bright yellow and a brown-striped, poisonous, marine catfish. Other collections from Arctic Canada, the west coast, the Peace River area, New Zealand, Texas and southern Alberta were donated, collected on contract or purchased. These brought the fish collection to more than 80,000 specimens.

Field studies were conducted by the chief zoologist on the littoral marine crustaceans (sea insects) of western Florida and of the Gulf States as part of a long-term program to prepare guide-books on regional shallow water amphipod crustaceans (another order of sea insects). Extensive field studies on the littoral marine crustaceans of southern British Columbia and the coasts of Washington and Oregon were also made. Many significant new records including several species new to science have since been revealed.

A total of 1,360 lots and approximately 74,000 specimens were accessioned to the crustacean collection, bringing the total permanent collection to 16,900 lots and more than 200,000 specimens, including 8,000 catalogued lots.

Other research activities included studies of the molluscs and of the post-glacial history of Sable Island, Nova Scotia. Collecting was also carried out

on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, in northern Manitoba and the adjacent Northwest Territories, in the vicinity of the Azores Islands and off British Columbia.

Field investigations in the Invertebrate Zoology Division were concentrated in the southern region of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, where a rich bryozoan fauna was collected. Examination of one species taken from this area revealed the unique occurrence of dimorphic (exhibiting two distinct forms) female individuals comprising ovicelled and dwarf zooids.

Eighty-three stations were sampled for marine invertebrates, comprising 220 lots and 2,500 specimens. Lots totalling 1,956 and 44,000 specimens were added to the National Collection of Invertebrates over the past year with the two most notable accessions from the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A director was appointed on October 1, 1966 to organize a Museum of Science and Technology and the National Aviation Museum and part of the National Aeronautical Collection were incorporated as the Aviation and Space Division. Responsibility for the physical sciences (physics, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy) and all technologies were assigned to the new branch along with collections of artifacts in some of these fields which had been made in previous years. Arrangements for space for exhibitions and other functions of the Museum were made during the year with the acquisition of a large building in the southeast section of Ottawa.

The Aviation and Space Division now has nineteen complete aircraft and its collection contains more than 100 engines of 27 different types. A Boeing 247D was donated to the Museum by Chevron Standard, Limited of Calgary. Another acquisition was the 1910 McDowall monoplane, the oldest plane in the collection and believed to be the sole survivor of the Canadian pioneer period before the First World War. The smallest plane in the collection is an Aeronca C-2, a notable American light aircraft from 1929. Also acquired during the year is a replica of a Sopwith Triplane.

A collection of steam engines and some rolling stock acquired by the National Museum in earlier years became the responsibility of the Museum of Science and Technology. Three Canadian Pacific Railroad locomotives were restored and delivered to the museum at the end of the year. During the year many acquisitions were made in antique automobiles, carriages, coaches, sleighs, sleds, and other forms of ground transportation. The Museum also acquired agricultural implements, power plants and antique fire-fighting apparatus.

Secretariat Branch

On the death of the Governor-General, Georges P. Vanier, arrangements for the State Funeral in the national capital were planned and co-ordinated by the Department. Through the medium of television, Canadians from coast to coast of the country witnessed these deeply moving ceremonies.

A revised edition of the Guide to Relative Precedence at Ottawa was published and the Relative Precedence of High Officials of the Public Service at Ottawa was brought up to date.

Following investigation of requests for the recognition of acts of bravery, recommendations to the Secretary of State by the Government's Decorations Committee resulted in a series of submissions to Her Majesty the Queen. Approval was given for the following awards.

MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (CIVIL DIVISION):

GIBSON, Lyle	The Pas, Man.	*Sept. 17, 1966
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BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (CIVIL DIVISION):

FITZGERALD, Ontario Provincial Police Constable John Frederick	Chatham, Ont.	Aug. 20, 1966
McDADE, Fireman Thomas Jr.	Hamilton, Ont.	Aug. 20, 1966

QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT:

BLANCHETTE, Lieutenant Robert	City of Montreal Police Force	Aug. 20, 1966
DORRINGTON, Barbara (deceased) and Phyllis (deceased)	Beechville, Halifax Co., N.S.	Aug. 20, 1966
O'BRIEN, Sharon	Green Lake, Sask.	Aug. 20, 1966
WRIGHT, Richard F.	Churchill, Man.	Aug. 20, 1966
KING, Lawrence	Churchill, Man.	Aug. 20, 1966
HAIGHT, John James	Dept. of Transport CCGS Alexander MacKenzie	Aug. 20, 1966

*Date of publication in *The Canada Gazette*

The Queen was graciously pleased to send congratulatory messages on the occasion of sixtieth wedding anniversaries of 1002 Canadian couples, and to 181 persons marking their one hundredth birthdays.

In collaboration with other agencies, plans were made for the annual celebration on Parliament Hill of Dominion Day and permission was given for four other events on Parliament Hill during the year. The Branch assisted with the 22nd Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The Parliamentary Returns Division procured and co-ordinated returns to orders and addresses of the House of Commons and the Senate, and answers to questions in Parliament relating to the business of two and more Departments and agencies. Printing and distribution was arranged of the Speech from the Throne at the closing of the first and at the opening of the second sessions of the 27th Parliament of Canada.

Translation Bureau

This has been a record year for the Translation Bureau. The attached table shows that the Bureau's total workload reached 137 million words, an increase of roughly twenty per cent over the previous year. The areas of activity which contributed to this large increase were:

the *departmental sector*, where a general expansion of translation services was due mainly to the larger number of publications issued in French, including a number of historical works published to mark the 100th anniversary of Confederation;

the *parliamentary sector*, where the longest session in history produced a record demand for translation and interpretation services;

the *general service sector*, including the Montreal, General Translation and Foreign Languages Divisions, where the increase was also quite substantial.

The year brought some improvement in the recruitment of translators. Largely as a result of the new classification and salary structures approved in September 1965, competitions for translators attracted more and better candidates.

Recruitment at all levels was actively pursued and the Training School is called upon to train applicants, who show some ability but fail to qualify as full-fledged translators. Formal and practical training is given to beginners with a view to appointment to the Bureau.

Besides the courses in the practice and theory of translation given by the School's regular staff, a series of weekly lectures and discussions is offered by senior translators in the Bureau.

The Terminology Division and the Training Division of the Bureau were reorganized to form a single unit.

Centennial Year Publications

An incomplete list of books and brochures, in which the Bureau participated with translation and editorial services, follows: *People of the Light and Dark* (Indian and Northern Affairs), *The Canadian Family Tree* (Citizenship Branch, Secretary of State), a *History of the Canadian Armed Forces* (National Defence), *Canadian Military Policies* (National Defence), *Men and Meridians* (Energy, Mines and Resources), *Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada* (Energy, Mines and Resources), *The History of Government House* (National Gallery), *300 Years of Canadian Art* (National Gallery), *Debates of the House of Commons, session of 1867-68* (Library of Parliament), *Canada: 100* (Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

Legal Translations

The Law Division translated 451 public and private bills together with explanatory notes and indexes, and a great number of other documents of a legal nature.

Parliamentary Translations

The Hansards of both Houses for the 1966-67 session of Parliament totalled 15,528 pages. In 1965, the Debates Division was able to absorb part of the overflow of the departmental divisions and thus contributed substantially to keep the backlog of translations at manageable levels. In 1966, however, the parliamentary workload was such that the Debates translators had little time for other assignments.

Thirty-two committees of both Houses were set up during the 1966-67 session. 636 sittings were held, and produced an unprecedented 31,710 pages of proceedings and reports. With this increase and shorter deadlines, much of the work, co-ordinated by the General Translation Division, was contracted out. This enabled the Bureau to reduce substantially the time lag between receipt of material and delivery of translations.

Interpretation Services

In recent years, the simultaneous interpretation of debates in both Houses of Parliament, and in parliamentary committees, has grown in volume and importance. Increased services were provided to parliamentary committees in 1966, following changes in the rules governing the Standing Committee system of the House.

Additional to the requirements of Parliament, assistance was provided to departments, Crown Corporations, Royal Commissions and similar bodies in Ottawa, elsewhere in Canada and abroad. Interpreters were assigned to more than 20 federal-provincial conferences and to meetings of such bodies as the Board of Broadcast Governors, the Canada Emergency Measures Organization, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Centennial Commission, Codex Alimentarium, the Colombo Plan, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Economic Council and many others.

Overload Divisions

The General Translation and Montreal Divisions deal with the overflow of work from the twenty Ottawa divisions. These fill the translation needs of numerous government agencies that are not served by regular divisions of the Bureau. The General Translation Division has a particular responsibility to serve the Department of the Secretary of State and to co-ordinate the translation of the proceedings of Parliamentary Committees. The Montreal Division, which was set up in 1964 to attract candidates who, for various reasons, could not accept employment in Ottawa, also deals directly with a number of federal offices located in the Montreal area.

Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Division provides translation services in some sixty languages for all government departments and assists most agencies in their communications with the non-English- and non-French-speaking world.

A 7 per cent increase over the previous year was due to a continually growing demand for technical and scientific translations and for publicity and informa-

tional material in foreign languages. 515 scientific and technical books and research papers were translated into English from Russian, German, Japanese, Italian, Spanish and other languages. These translations are listed with the National Research Council of Canada, which, as the international exchange agency for scientific translations, reports them to Washington, London and Delft and makes copies available to scientists throughout the world.

Foreign trade promotion and tourism requires an ever increasing volume of promotional and informative literature in foreign languages. This material, in order to achieve the desired impact abroad, must be written in a style and idiom which differs from the original language version aimed at North American readers. The Bureau is called upon to assist in these programmes by providing much more than a translation service.

During the year, Russian-English and English-Russian interpretation was in great demand, followed by German, Japanese, Polish, Czech and Bulgarian. Conferences such as that leading to the USSR-Canada Air Agreement and the annual meeting of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission were typical interpretation assignments. A U.S.S.R. Parliamentary Delegation and a Parliamentary Delegation from Czechoslovakia were among numerous travelling missions for which escort interpretation services were provided.

Terminology

The Terminology Centre published and distributed nine new bulletins covering a variety of subjects: miscellaneous terms, financial and commercial words and phrases, catalogues of reference works and lists of books and dictionaries, as well as indexes and tables of contents. These bulletins are made available on an exchange basis to terminology services of international organizations, the CBC, the Quebec *Office de la langue française*, and university and other libraries.

A bulletin of special importance produced in 1966 was BT-125, *Liste d'ouvrages pouvant servir à quiconque est appelé à parler ou à écrire en français* (List of books for the use of anyone called upon to speak or write in French). The demand for this catalogue has required the printing of a new revised edition.

The Centre continued to expand its library by the addition of dictionaries and reference books, with particular attention to published sources of technical terminology and linguistic science. The Centre now has some 300 unilingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, lexicons, and glossaries.

Every day the Centre's information section answers scores of telephoned or written requests for translations of terms, phrases and expressions not found in standard dictionaries, a great many of which are on file in its index of some 50,000 entries. This service calls as well for research in technical periodicals and publications.

Division	NUMBER OF WORDS									
	English to French					French to English				
	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others	Printed or stencilled	Letters	Others	Misc. Serv.	Total	Outside Transl.	Grand Total
Agriculture.....	1, 170, 408	294, 063	158, 096	20, 260	229, 360	77, 011	1, 005, 450	2, 954, 648	1, 100	2, 955, 748
Bank of Canada.....	91, 200	255, 500	—	39, 300	80, 600	—	74, 400	541, 000	—	2, 541, 000
Civil Service Commission.....	1, 137, 350	372, 750	399, 550	29, 000	59, 200	11, 900	470, 400	2, 480, 150	—	2, 480, 150
Debates—House of Commons.....	10, 206, 700	—	—	1, 460, 800	—	—	3, 679, 500	15, 347, 000	—	—
Senate.....	1, 371, 000	—	—	9, 000	—	—	435, 300	1, 815, 300	7, 434, 105	25, 381, 205
Others.....	596, 700	—	—	—	—	—	188, 100	784, 800	—	—
Defence Production.....	342, 600	215, 150	250	88, 000	69, 850	—	409, 800	1, 125, 650	—	1, 125, 650
Energy, Mines and Resources.....	1, 007, 215	331, 905	3, 300	56, 100	155, 920	—	805, 050	2, 359, 490	168, 430	2, 527, 920
External Affairs.....	1, 063, 250	319, 335	338, 535	16, 650	61, 125	39, 550	480, 825	2, 319, 270	24, 800	2, 344, 070
Finance.....	1, 169, 295	366, 080	35, 910	59, 590	284, 496	20, 805	924, 300	2, 860, 476	130, 925	2, 991, 401
Fisheries.....	386, 990	108, 145	18, 590	60, 930	67, 005	59, 640	391, 875	1, 093, 175	—	1, 093, 175
Forestry and Rural Dev.....	412, 350	43, 190	1, 960	42, 210	13, 210	1, 320	311, 325	825, 565	434, 230	1, 259, 795
General Translation.....	4, 165, 820	217, 685	83, 075	1, 022, 145	98, 790	1, 600	4, 012, 425	9, 601, 540	1, 271, 820	10, 873, 360
Indian Affairs and Northern Dev.....	941, 870	209, 080	18, 110	151, 910	139, 240	190	1, 005, 300	2, 465, 670	114, 175	2, 579, 845
Industry.....	676, 050	80, 200	330	156, 350	46, 250	—	567, 450	1, 526, 650	—	1, 526, 650
Interpretation.....	536	250	600	24, 400	7, 450	—	53, 250	86, 486	—	86, 486
Labour.....	1, 056, 385	265, 130	388, 330	12, 400	394, 295	503, 350	1, 945, 725	4, 565, 615	134, 805	4, 700, 420
Law—House of Commons.....	1, 511, 400	32, 200	—	10, 500	11, 600	30, 350	705, 000	2, 320, 200	12, 500	2, 332, 700
Privy Council.....	690, 350	74, 000	65, 100	3, 000	9, 900	—	267, 000	1, 147, 200	—	1, 159, 700
Mapower and Immigration.....	479, 900	469, 685	73, 550	10, 500	347, 410	1, 515, 960	1, 260, 750	4, 150, 255	—	4, 150, 255
Montreal.....	4, 160, 177	602, 773	23, 800	315, 584	293, 325	103, 485	3, 552, 300	8, 028, 061	—	8, 028, 061
National Defence.....	2, 761, 910	604, 700	17, 140	538, 875	243, 490	115, 830	1, 218, 150	5, 542, 318	290, 025	5, 832, 343
National Health and Welfare.....	1, 367, 920	1, 698, 410	115, 060	17, 660	1, 451, 330	560, 370	1, 326, 000	3, 693, 340	21, 550	3, 714, 890
National Revenue.....	1, 232, 850	690, 400	193, 740	13, 450	188, 200	74, 400	3, 320, 850	8, 400, 840	—	8, 400, 840
Post Office.....	1, 212, 960	571, 070	3, 000	39, 800	473, 860	—	1, 092, 600	3, 465, 750	—	3, 465, 750
Public Works.....	312, 390	529, 866	4, 230	26, 447	74, 525	—	741, 000	2, 141, 120	353, 380	2, 494, 500
Statistics.....	1, 793, 737	187, 400	—	112, 000	168, 200	—	2, 658, 975	5, 087, 780	38, 565	5, 126, 345
Trade and Commerce.....	1, 016, 290	—	—	—	—	—	1, 104, 375	2, 588, 225	28, 026	2, 616, 251
Tramways.....	1, 011, 670	569, 838	—	399, 845	819, 930	23, 380	3, 554, 100	4, 565, 770	—	4, 565, 770
Transport.....	1, 896, 207	52, 300	41, 350	17, 000	62, 950	—	2, 226, 675	5, 935, 875	13, 200	5, 949, 075
Unemployment Insurance.....	536, 300	303, 780	48, 220	120, 410	172, 980	101, 390	887, 475	1, 639, 575	—	1, 639, 575
Veterans Affairs.....	514, 270	—	—	120, 410	172, 980	101, 390	620, 325	1, 881, 375	—	1, 881, 375
Total French and English.....	46, 294, 010	9, 464, 855	2, 031, 846	4, 885, 586	6, 024, 491	3, 282, 731	41, 356, 650	113, 340, 169	10, 471, 636	123, 811, 850
Foreign Languages.....	—	—	—	5, 864, 932	835, 198	130, 895	2, 475, 075	9, 306, 100	3, 986, 447	13, 292, 500
Total All Languages.....	46, 294, 010	9, 464, 855	2, 031, 846	10, 750, 518	6, 859, 689	3, 413, 626	43, 831, 725	122, 646, 269	14, 458, 083	137, 104, 350

INTERPRETATION

House of Commons.....	228 sittings (180 days)
Senate.....	87 sittings (71 days)
Parliamentary Committees.....	505 sittings (963 hours)
Divorce Committees.....	33 sittings (105 hours)

*Outside Parliament**Man-days*

Board of Broadcast Governors

Feb. 1-2, 1966	—1 int.....	2	
Feb. 23, 1966	—3 int.....	3	
April 26-27, 1966	—2 int.....	4	
June 21-22, 1966	—3 int.....	6	
Sept. 13-14, 1966	—2 int. (Winnipeg).....	4	
Oct. 25, 1966	—2 int.....	2	
Nov. 15, 1966	—1 int.....	1	
		<hr/>	22

Canada Emergency Measures Organization

Oct. 12-13, 1966	—2 int. (Arnprior).....	4	
Nov. 14-15-16, 1966	—2 int. (Arnprior).....	6	
		<hr/>	10

Canada Labour Relations Board

Oct. 6-7, 1966	—1 int.....	2	
Oct. 13-14, 1966	—1 int.....	2	
Nov. 1, 1966	—1 int.....	1	
		<hr/>	5

Canadian Association of Administration of Labour Legislation

May 16-17-18, 1966	—2 int.....	6	
		<hr/>	6

Centennial Commission

Dec. 7, 1966 ($\frac{1}{2}$ day)	—2 int.....	1	
		<hr/>	1

Centre of Advanced Studies on Armaments

May 24, 1966	—1 int.....	1	
		<hr/>	1

Codex Alimentarium

July 25-29, 1966 (5 days)—5 int.....	25	
	<hr/>	25

Colombo Plan—Annual Conference

Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1966 (21 days)—3 int. (Karachi, Pakistan) . .	63	
	<hr/>	63

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association—12th Conference

Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 1966 (6 days)—11 int.....	66	
	<hr/>	66

Conference on scholarship

Jan. 7, 1966	—2 int.....	2	
		<hr/>	2

Economic Council

Jan. 10-11-12, 1966	—2 int. (Banff, Alberta).....	6
March 4, 1966	—2 int.....	2
April 7, 1966	—3 int.....	3
May 2, 1966	—2 int. (Quebec).....	2
June 27-28, 1966	—2 int.....	4
Sept. 12, 1966	—2 int.....	2
Oct. 7, 1966	—2 int.....	2
Dec. 5, 1966	—2 int.....	2

23

Federal-Provincial Conferences

Agriculture (ministers)		
Sept. 9, 1966	—2 int.....	2
ARDA		
April 14-15, 1966	—3 int.....	6
Attorneys-general		
Jan. 6-7, 1966	—6 int.....	12
Education		
Nov. 23, 1966	—4 int.....	4
Finance (ministers)		
Sept. 14-15, 1966	—2 int.....	4
Health (deputy ministers)		
Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1966	—3 int.....	9
Indian Affairs		
March. 8-9-10, 1966	—2 int.....	6
Nov. 15-16-17, 1966	—2 int.....	6
Manpower		
Nov. 24-25, 1966	—2 int.....	4
Manpower—Training		
Jan. 13-14, 1966	—5 int.....	10
Resources (ministers)		
Oct. 31-Nov. 3, 1966	—3 int.....	12
Statistics—Agricultural		
Feb. 22-23, 1966	—3 int.....	6
Statistics—Economics		
Jan. 24-25, 1966	—3 int.....	6
Statistics—Education		
July 25-26, 1966	—4 int.....	8
Statistics—Labour		
March 31, 1966	—2 int.....	2
May 18-19, 1966	—3 int.....	6
Welfare (ministers)		
Jan. 7-8, 1966	—5 int.....	10
Others		
June 27-28, 1966	—3 int.....	6
Oct. 24, 1966	—4 int.....	4
Nov. 7-8, 1966	—1 int.....	2
Dec. 19-20, 1966	—3 int.....	6

131

Immigration Appeal Board			
April 5, 1966	—1 int.....	1	
May 4, 1966	—1 int.....	1	
		<hr/>	2
Institute of Public Administration of Canada			
Sept. 8-9-10, 1966	—3 int. (Montreal).....	9	
		<hr/>	9
Longshoremen's Strike			
June 11, 1966	—3 int.....	3	
		<hr/>	3
National Defence			
France-Canada Discussions			
Nov. 24-25, 1966	—1 int.....	2	
Press Conference			
July 21, 1966	—2 int.....	2	
		<hr/>	4
National Gallery—Symposium on the Museum of the Future			
Oct. 29, 1966	—3 int.....	3	
		<hr/>	3
NATO Advisory Committee—AGARD—23rd Meeting			
Sept. 6-7-8, 1966	—3 int. (Toronto).....	9	
		<hr/>	9
Parliamentary Committees			
Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs			
May 31, 1966	—1 int.....	1	
Justice and Legal Affairs			
Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1966	—1 int.....	2	
Northern Affairs and National Resources			
July 27, 1966	—2 int.....	2	
		<hr/>	5
Science Council			
Oct. 4, 1966	—3 int.....	3	
Nov. 29, 1966	—2 int.....	2	
		<hr/>	5
Spence Commission			
April 27-28, 1966	—2 int.....	4	
May 9, 1966	—1 int.....	1	
May 18, 1966	—2 int.....	2	
		<hr/>	7
Unemployment Insurance Commission			
July 20, 1966	—3 int.....	3	
		<hr/>	3
TOTAL—man-days outside Parliament.....			
			<hr/>
			405
			<hr/>

<i>Translations done outside</i>	<i>Number of words</i>	
	<i>English-French</i>	<i>French-English</i>
Agriculture.....	1,100	
Commissioner general—Canadian Government		
Participation, Expo 67.....	21,600	
Economic Council.....	3,000	58,600
Energy, Mines and Resources.....	168,430	
Export Credit Insurance Corporation.....	2,000	
External Affairs.....	24,800	
Finance.....	130,925	
Forestry and Rural Development.....	37,330	396,900
Foreign Languages.....		3,986,447
General Translation (Parliamentary Committees).....	6,866,355	
Indian Affairs and Northern Development.....	114,175	
Justice.....	47,480	19,300
Labour.....	134,805	
Library of Parliament.....	567,750	
National Defence.....	290,025	
National Energy Board.....	8,000	
National Health and Welfare.....	21,550	
Privy Council.....	12,500	
Public Works (English to German inc. 85,000).....	353,380	
Royal Commissions—		
Bilingualism and Biculturalism.....	53,900	14,400
Pilotage.....	232,050	
Taxation.....	584,910	
Working Conditions in the Post Office Dept.....		35,430
Secretary of State—		
Committee on Election Expenses.....	34,500	5,000
National Gallery.....	78,260	
Statistics.....	38,565	
Tariff Board.....	73,390	
Trade and Commerce.....	28,026	
Transport.....	13,200	
	9,942,006	4,516,077
Grand Total.....	14,458,083	

